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Peace Workers in the Time of War.

By James J. Hall.

It must not be thought for one moment that the work of the delegates to the Church Peace Congress ended either at Constance or in London. The friends of peace—and there are many—both in Germany and England were greatly encouraged by our visits. Many of them were broken-hearted in seeing their country engaged in a terrible conflict, and though in no sense disloyal to their own government, yet they hate war and grieve over its horrors. It comforted them to meet with the peace workers from the United States. Neither were these visits without benefit to us getting their view of the situation. It has brought the peace workers of different nations more closely together.

Nor can we estimate the good done both in private and public by conversations and public addresses. It is a fact that while a great war is on, the hope is almost universal that it may be the *last* war. While it may not be the hour to cry Peace! Peace! it is the hour to bid the nations look for a better and a brighter day. Nor did we find this message rejected, but rather it was gladly received. The writer spoke to some large assemblies both in Scotland and in London, and found a hearty approval of this great hope and an earnest purpose to work for this end. At such a time as this, people need get their minds stayed on God and their faith strengthened in the certain fulfillment of His word that "War shall cease unto the ends of the earth."

But to be more specific, some of our workers deserve special recognition for their invaluable service. The strength and cheer which Dr. Frederick Lynch imparted to us all deserves more than a passing notice. He never seemed to think of himself, but worked day and night for the welfare and comfort of all the delegates. He was ably seconded by George W. Nasmyth, and the large-hearted Hon. J. Allen Baker, M. P., was ever at hand, and showed us no little kindness. Nor can too much be said in honor of the Rev. F. Siegmund-Schultze, of Berlin, to whom we owed not a little for our safe passage through Germany and our return to England. A special task fell to Prof. B. F. Battin, of Swarthmore College, and well did he meet it.

Without having seen it, one can hardly have any idea of the demoralized condition of railroad travelling in Europe during the days of mobilization, and, if possible, worse when the war actually broke out. We were fortunate in getting into a train; but your baggage going along with you was simply out of the question. Thousands of persons left for home without their trunks. Some of these will never hear from them again. Now, Dr. Battin went from London back to Germany, August 13th, to find the baggage of the members of the Peace Congress. He returned to London on the 20th inst., securing fifty trunks, finding them in Constance, Cologne, Cleve, Goch, and Wesel. On the 23d he returned to the Continent, getting back to London September 2d, securing thirty more trunks. But this was only a small part of his work. While in Frankfort, Cologne, and Karlsruhe he visited several of the most prominent of the peace workers in those cities. Edwin D. Mead and George W. Nasmyth accompanied him on this second visit, and at Cologne

they were joined by Mr. G. Blum, assistant secretary of the British Council, and there they held a council. We presume that Mr. Mead will give the public a full account of his valuable work and the knowledge he has obtained by his observations and the interviews he has had with the great peace workers on the Continent. A very pleasant thing accomplished by Dr. Battin, in addition to all the above, was the taking of two German girls out of England to their home in Germany, and the bringing of two young girls from Germany to their homes in England, thus bringing gladness to homes in both lands.

Peace workers in the time of war are unshaken in their conviction of the righteousness of their cause. Wars must cease, or they will prove the destruction of civilization. Humanity is greater than a nation, and the brotherhood of man goes far beyond the boundaries of any one people. By this war we see that great armaments do not mean the world's peace. Surely, surely the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of human beings, the destruction of famous cities, the long and heavy toll upon a nation's future, all sound a loud call to the friends of peace to bestir themselves as never before for the hastening of that day when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

Unveiling of the Swedish-Norwegian Peace Monument.

By John Frederick Hanson.

On the 16th of August the sun rose over the beautiful scenery on the State line between Norway and Sweden. It was a morning without clouds; all nature was in finest dress in that delightful Italian summer climate of the Northland. It was Sunday morning at the appointed place, whereunto thousands wended their way in all kinds of vehicles, on foot, and by overfilled trains from both sides of the line.

Surrounded by fine farms, in a beautiful grove of pines, stands the monument, made of the finest Norwegian granite, sixty feet high, an imposing symbol of the covenant between the two brother people of common ancestry, customs, language, history—the oldest and richest of northern Europe. It is a marvel that such a monument could be erected only nine years after the culmination of a long-standing sectional and political conflict, which finally broke the union of the States in 1905, leaving Norway and Sweden two independent kingdoms.

After some informal ceremonies the unveiling program was begun by the Swedish Bishop Von Scheele, who gave the main address of the day, beginning with the fact that this day's joyful feast was the beacon-light in the present dark affairs of Europe, but through such events should the new day break when war and bloodshed would be made impossible, and when the will of God would be done on earth as it is done in heaven. We look forward to an established compulsory court of final resort that will abolish war forever. It is with this hope that we are met here today to devote this monument as a memento of one hundred years of peace, standing by this pillar, wherein are cut the words of